

PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

From the Royal Gazette.

King's College, New-Brunswick, JANUARY 1, 1859.

INAUGURATION OF THE CHANCELLOR.

The New College having been completed, so far as the main building is concerned, was delivered up to the Contractors to the Commissioners for superintending the erection of the Building.

So soon as this had taken place, a notification was published in the Royal Gazette, intimating that preparations were making for opening this University, and inaugurating His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, Lieutenant-Governor, as Chancellor, on the 1st January, 1859.

The solemn Hall of the College, which was to be the scene of the ceremony, was opened on the 29th of December, 1858, and on the following Tuesday, a second ceremony was held, in which His Excellency, with the Members of the different branches of the Legislature, and principal Officers of Government, were present.

Parliament, therefore, to this last intimation, a numerous assemblage of the Inhabitants of Fredericton, proceeded, after Divine Service, to the New College, and here, soon afterwards commenced, beyond all question, one of the most important, interesting and impressive Ceremonies ever witnessed in the Province of New-Brunswick.

But we are, in reporting these proceedings, believe that we should not be justified in keeping the minds of our readers in suspense, regarding the highly interesting and important details of the ceremony, which we will now, in the first place, proceed in as brief a manner as possible, to state the introductory circumstances of a Ceremony, which has so justly excited, we believe, the most intense interest throughout this Province.

The spacious Hall of this noble edifice having been previously fitted up in a manner appropriate to the occasion, was, soon after the appointed time, filled by the numerous and respectable individuals who had assembled to witness the ceremony.

The Rev. James Somerville, L. L. D. accompanied by the Rev. Abraham Wood, A. M. the Rev. George McCawley, A. M. and the Rev. George Cowell, A. M. followed by the Students of the College, all in their appropriate robes, first entered the Hall and passed over to the left hand side of the Chancellor's Chair.

Next came the Members of His Majesty's Council, who took their seats on the right hand side. The Ladies were accommodated with seats near the Chancellor's Chair.

ed, for the Education and Instruction of Youth and Students in Arts and Faculties, to continue forever, to be called KING'S COLLEGE. And We do hereby declare and grant, that our trusty and well-beloved the Right Reverend Father in God, JOHN, Bishop of the Diocese of Nova-Scotia, or the Bishop for the time being, of the Diocese in which the said Town of Fredericton may be situate in any future division or alteration of the said present Diocese of Nova-Scotia, shall for us, and on our behalf, be the Visitor of the said College, and that our trusty and well-beloved Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, Bart. our Lieutenant-Governor of our said Province, or the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or other Person administering the Government of our said Province for the time being, shall be the Chancellor of our said College: And We do hereby declare, ordain, and grant, that there shall at all times be one President of our said College, who shall be a Clergyman of the Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, and that there shall be such and so many Professors in different Arts and Faculties within our said College, as from time to time shall be deemed necessary or expedient, and as shall be appointed by us, or by the said Chancellor of our said College on our behalf, and acting under our authority.

And We do hereby declare, ordain, and grant that there shall be within our said College, or corporation, a Council, to be called and known by the name of the College Council.

And whereas it is necessary to make provision for the completion and filling up of the said Council at the first institution of our said College, and previously to the appointment of any Professor, or the conferring of any degree therein: Now we do further ordain and declare, that the Chancellor of our said College for the time being, shall, upon, or immediately after the first institution thereof, by Warrant under his hand, nominate and appoint, by an open and proper process, resident within our said Province of New-Brunswick, to constitute jointly with him the said Chancellor, and the President of our said College for the time being, the first or original Council of our said College.

And we by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, Will, Ordain, and Grant, that the said Council of our said College, shall have power and authority to frame and make Statutes, Rules, and Ordinances, touching and concerning the good government, discipline, and order of our said College, and also touching and concerning any other matter or thing which to them shall seem good, fit, and useful for the well-being and advancement of our said College, and agreeable to this our Charter, and from time to time, by any new Statutes, Rules, or Ordinances, to revoke, renew, augment, or alter, all, every, or any of the said Statutes, Rules, and Ordinances, in so far as they shall seem expedient.

And we do further will, ordain, and grant, that the said Council shall be deemed and taken to be an University, and shall have and enjoy all such, and the like privileges, as are enjoyed by the Universities of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as far as the same are capable of being had or enjoyed by the said Council, and that the said Council, and the students in the said College, shall have liberty and faculty of taking the degrees of Bachelor, Master, and Doctor, in the several Arts and Faculties at the appointed times, and shall have liberty within the said College, to confer all such degrees, in such manner as shall be directed by the Statutes, Rules, and Ordinances of the said College: And we do further will, ordain, and grant, that no religious test or qualification shall be required of, or imposed upon, any person admitted or appointed as a Scholar within our said College, or of persons admitted to any degree in any Art or Faculty therein, save only that all persons admitted within our said College, to any degree in Divinity, shall make such, and the same declarations and subscription, as shall be required of persons admitted to any Degree of Divinity in our University of Oxford.

The reading of the Extracts being ended, His Excellency then rose and said:— Before I proceed to read into operation the New Charter, I perform an act of great justice to all the persons who have acted under it, and which has been so successful, in expressing the full and entire approbation with which the services of the Trustees have, and ever been viewed, and which I have ever aspired, and in this I desire to include the strong sense of esteem of the merits and services of the Gentlemen who have acted in the Scholastic branch.

Having by His Majesty's Charter been appointed to the high honor and distinction of Chancellor of this College, I assume accordingly this Chair as Chancellor of King's College, New-Brunswick, and declare that this College is instituted according, by virtue of the said Royal Charter.

Here His Excellency, whose active feelings throughout the whole of the ceremony, must have been evident to every individual in the Hall, and particularly so at this moment, seated himself in the Chancellor's chair.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, 7th January.

Mr. Parker, by leave, presented a Petition from the Rev. John Carol, Rector of the Roman Catholic Church at St. John, praying for aid to enable him to continue a Free School established and supported by voluntary subscription.—Which he read.—Ordered, that the Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Allen, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the Address of this House, expressive of the high sense entertained by His Majesty's House, of His Majesty's munificence in sending out Arms and Accoutrements for the equipment of the Militia Forces, reported, that they had attended to that duty; and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that he would not fail to communicate to His Majesty, in the strongest terms, the grateful feelings of the House.

A Message from His Majesty's Council.—Mr. Bliss, Master in Chancery, delivered the following Message:—Mr. Speaker, I am directed to communicate to the House of Assembly, that the Council have passed the following Resolution:—Resolved, that as it appears to be the usage of Parliament, after the Messenger has made his three Conges, for the Speaker to rise uncovered to receive the Message, and as this has also been the invariable practice since the existence of a Legislature in this Province, and as the House has not communicated to the Council any notice of this alteration, the Council do therefore think proper to inform the House, that they consider themselves entitled to receive in future from the House, this long established and accustomed mark of courtesy and respect.

On motion of Mr. Allen—Ordered, that the above Message be referred to the Committee of Privilege to report thereon.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.—Mr. Secretary Odell delivered the following Message:—NEW-BRUNSWICK. MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 12th January, 1859.

HOWARD DOUGLAS. The Lieutenant-Governor, in answer to the Address of the House of Assembly, of the 5th instant, assures the House that he is always most sincerely disposed to pay the greatest attention to their Communications, and when in his power, to comply with their wishes. In this instance, however, he is bound to observe, that as there are, in the Address of the House, any specific articles of charge exhibited against His Majesty's Attorney General, there are no grounds before the Lieutenant-Governor upon which he can direct any proceedings to be instituted against that Officer.

The Lieutenant-Governor, at the same time, cannot avoid expressing his regret, that the House of Assembly should have withheld an allowance from the Office of Attorney General, merely upon statements made by a Member in the course of a Speech. The Lieutenant-Governor is so sure that the House of Assembly will, upon reconsideration, perceive into what lengths, if acted upon, would lead, that he will refrain from pointing out the manner in which it would tend to subvert the very foundations of British liberty, and affect privileges which even the means of His Majesty's subjects claim as his Birthright, that of being heard in his defence before he can be deemed guilty, whether that defence relate to the security of his person, of his property, or of his reputation.

The proceedings of the House in this case, appear to have deviated from those known and acknowledged usages of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, which are the only sure and Constitutional guides by which the different branches of the Legislature can regulate their proceedings; and a strict observance of which the House solemnly pledged themselves to observe in 1793, in their Address in answer to the Speech of His Excellency the then Lieutenant-Governor, where they say, "We recognize with perfect satisfaction the solemnity, upon the completion of our Provincial Legislature, of the institution of a Legislative Assembly, was, in each department considered as fundamentally necessary to be observed."

That our proceeding, should in every instance be regulated by that standard, which on similar occasions has been the practice of the Parliament of Great Britain, and convinced of the propriety of conferring, in examples that have been since sanctioned and confirmed by the wisdom of ages, we shall never deviate from them, in any case, where our local circumstances and subordinate capacity may render it necessary.—H. D.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, 8th January.

On motion of Mr. Parker.—The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill for the protection of British rights.

Mr. Allen, in the Chair of the Committee.—The Chairman reported, that they had gone into consideration of the said Bill, and that in the Committee the postponement thereof for three months was moved, whereupon the Committee decided as follows:—Y. 22, 18—N. 24, 9. It was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Parker, from the Committee to whom was referred so much of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor's Speech, at the opening of this Session, as relates to the opening of a Canal, to connect the Waters of the Bay of Fundy, with those of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; submitted a Report, which he read, as follows:—Your Committee having examined the papers and plans, laid before the Meeting by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, are of opinion, that a good water communication may be made from the Bay of Fundy, by way of the Au Lac River to the River Tish, which discharges into the Bay of Fundy, and thence, by the Canal, to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Your Committee are fully convinced of the importance of this measure, not only as a great National work, which would fully deserve the attention of the Mother Country, but also one, which, when accomplished, cannot fail to be highly beneficial to this Province; as affording more safe and easy communication, between the different Sea Ports; and also enabling the interchange of Commodities, between the Canada and Prince Edward Islands, and the Ports of this Province, situated on the Bay of Fundy, to be made in a much shorter time, and at a much less risk than can be otherwise effected.

Your Committee think the advantages which will be derived by our Sister Colonies from this work, are so obvious, that they cannot doubt, that large contributions would be made by the Legislatures of the Canadas, Nova-Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, to the completion of it, and it appears proper, that any means which it might be deemed advisable to adopt, should be taken in concert with those Provinces.

Taking into consideration, the, as yet, infant state of this Colony, the various and increasing demands made upon the Legislature, for the advancement of learning and education; the improvement of the internal communications of the Country; the encouragement of Agriculture, and the Fisheries; the erection of Public Buildings, and other matters which may be deemed of national importance; and viewing also the great depression that still exists in the various branches of Commerce, in which this Province was unhappily too deeply engaged, to recover from, in a very short period;—Your Committee do not think it expedient, at yet, to recommend the advancement of the said Canal, in consideration, without large aid from the Mother Country, and the cordial co-operation of the other North American Colonies.

Should the British Government, for the general benefit of His Majesty's Dominions, either in a military or commercial point of view, determine that it ought to be undertaken; your Committee consider, it would be the duty of the General Assembly, to render every aid in its power, by passing, in conjunction with the Mother Country, the necessary Legislative enactments; and appropriating such sum as might appear to correspond with the peculiar position and circumstances of this Province, viewed relatively with the general object of the measure.

Ordered, that the Report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Clench.—The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to provide for the erection of Oil Mills, throughout the Province.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 9th January.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from Edward Wislous Miller, praying to be remunerated for the loss of his House, by fire, during the occupancy of His Excellency Sir Howard Douglas, on Monday the 15th day of December last. Which he read. And upon the question for receiving the Petition, it was carried in the negative.

Mr. Dow moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize Militaries of Disarming Congresses to solemnize marriages in this Province. Leave granted.—And the said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Parker.—Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to take into consideration so much of His Excellency's Speech as relates to the erection of Oil Mills, and that the said Committee do report thereon, during the present or the next Session.

Ordered, that Mr. Wier, Mr. Parson, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Crane, be a Committee for that purpose.

Monday, 12th January.

Mr. Parker, from the Joint Committee of the Council and House of Assembly, appointed at the last Session of the Legislature, to look out for a site for a Provincial Penitentiary, and to collect information from those places where establishments of a similar nature have been made, as to the best mode of managing the same, and to report thereon at the present Session of the General Assembly, submitted a Report.

When so ordered, he received and lie on the table.—And on motion of Mr. Parker.—Resolved, that the Committee appointed to enquire into the subject of the Penitentiary, be authorized to have two hundred copies of the said Report printed under their superintendance.

On motion of Mr. Clench.—The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to provide for the erection of Oil Mills, throughout the Province.

Resolved, that such part of the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, as relates to the allowance to the office of Attorney-General, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

creating a balance in their favour of £31,956, 876. It should be observed that the commercial debts of the company are placed the interests due on their stock and on the bonds debt. The amount of the company's bonds then in circulation and bearing interest at four per cent, was £3,780,475; the bonds in circulation not bearing interest was £15,417. The total balance in favor of the company was £7,900,088.

A Dramatic piece has been produced at Satter's Wells, called The Plague at Marseille, in which the horrors of a pestilence are acted with the greatest fidelity. Such has been the success of this drama, that a popular playmaker is actively engaged in preparing a Melo Drama, to be called the Scarlet Fever, for the Surrey and the Small Fox is said to be coming out at the Coburg.

BROKEN VOWS.—A case, originating from a breach of promise of marriage, was heard before the Justices of the Peace of the Small debt Court on Monday last. The affianced pair appeared in person, and the bridegroom, who was pursued, stated that the action was brought for payment of a gown and shawl, presented to the bride in contemplation of their marriage, which had been broken off in consequence of the fickle conduct of the fair defender; and, in proof of his allegation, he produced a certified copy of the marriage lines. The Justices did not take the trouble to ascertain whether the lady had exercised her Leap-year privilege; but as she denied the breach to have originated with her, and retorted the charge upon the pursuer, adding "that she was wu llen then, as well as now," they recommended the parties to adjust the quarrel. The pursuer, however, was waded warm, and exclaimed, "No! it is the second time she has served me the same trick, and, what's worse, I had even bought the ring." The defender denied that it was a marriage ring, and insisted that, as he had broken the bargain himself, he deserved to lose all he gave in contemplation of the marriage. She had, however, returned the ring, and he had torn the lines, of which those he produced were only a copy; therefore she thought herself free.

At this stage of the proceedings "the action might strictly be said to suit the word." "There," said the gentleman, holding up a gaily ornamented ring, which he took out of a caubric paper envelope, from his waistcoat pocket; and "There," said the fair one, "are your broken vows and torn lines," flinging a roll of grey paper on the table, which, when unfolded, exposed the fragments of the veritable document which the pursuer acknowledged he had destroyed. The Justices determined that his retaining back the ring and destroying the lines was tantamount to a full discharge, and that he could therefore, only recover an interest in the gown and shawl by fulfilling his bargain with the lady; which, judging from the looks of the parties, is not an improbable event. In the mean time the bridegroom was consulted.—Edinburgh Observer.

The King's aid to the sufferers at Gibraltar.—The following is a copy of the letter addressed by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Sir George Duns, Governor of Gibraltar, announcing the generous donation of Ferdinand VII. in aid of relief to the suffering inhabitants of that place:—The heart of the King, my august Master, deeply affected at the lamentable situation to which the fever has reduced the fortress of Gibraltar, which is under the government of your Excellency, and His Majesty being desirous of relieving the inhabitants in their affliction, as well through humanity as because they are subjects of His Britannic Majesty, with whom the King, my Master, maintains relations of friendship and good understanding, he has commanded to command that, to relieve the wants that must necessarily be felt amidst the horrors of the malady by those who have no future, there shall be placed at your Excellency's disposal 10,000 fanegas of wheat, taken from that which proceeds to His Majesty from the tithes of the parishes of Seville and Cadiz, or the flower which the said wheat will yield, if your Excellency should consider it best. This relief will be conveyed at His Majesty's expense to the place that you may please to appoint. His Majesty has, moreover, commanded me to say, that if this supply should not be sufficient for their wants, double the above quantity of wheat, or flour, will be placed at your Excellency's disposal. To this effect, my Master has transmitted to the Commandant-General of the camp under Gibraltar, who will consult with your Excellency for carrying his Majesty's pleasure into execution. Madrid, etc.

The Russian Army.—A work recently published gives the following details relative to the numerical force of the Russian army:—"The Imperial Guard, 80,000 men; troops of the line, 384,000; soldiers of the military colonies, 120,000; garrison regiments, 60,000; irregular troops, 50,000; Polish army, 60,000;—being in all 764,000 men, which number has been augmented by recent levies, and the companies are so organized that the effective force may be doubled in a very short time."

Agriculture in Kamtschatka.—The government has recently sent to Kamtschatka a gardener, to introduce into that country agriculture and horticulture. He is placed under the protection of the Minister of the Interior, and is charged to propagate the culture of corn, vegetables, fruit trees, and, in general, whatever is connected with rural and domestic economy.

A method has lately been discovered of filling seats and cushions, and even beds and mattresses, with air. To persons travelling it is found a great convenience, as a soft and dry seat is made by only breathing into a cover, which can be folded up and carried in the pocket. It is said in a letter from Paris that much encouragement is given to the following new invention for heating rooms, a piece of quick lime dipped in water, and shut hermetically into a box constructed for the purpose, gives almost a purifying heat, and prevents the necessity of fire during the winter.

A miser was lately found dead in Paris, on a filthy bed, still grasping the key of his coffers; he had hoarded about 600,000 francs, 100,000 of which were concealed in different hidden vaults.

Died at St. Michael's, in France, aged seventy-five years, Philip Alexander, who was twelve years, coachman to the unfortunate Louis XVI. twelve years in the same employment under Bonaparte, and four years coachman to Louis XVIII.